United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER 1943

E.M.N.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

BEETLE QUARANTINE LIFTED FOR VEGETABLE AND FRUIT SHIPMENTS

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 9, 1943.

Seasonal conditions have made it possible for the Department of Agriculture to remove restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations for the season by an order effective today (September 9). Because there is still some danger that the beetles may be transported in cut flowers, the restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers will remain in force through September 30.

The order, issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, releases the fruits and vegetables from the certification requirement 5 weeks earlier than is provided for in the regulations, and cut flowers 2 weeks earlier. The area

affected by the order includes parts or all of the following States: Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, soil-free aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this order.

B. E. P. Q. 530 Effective September 9, 1943

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE BY ADVANCING THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS AND ON CUT FLOWERS UNDER § 301.48 OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE FOR THE YEAR 1943

It has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables from the regulated areas. Also that the reduced activity of the adult beetle warrants discontinuance of inspection and certification of cut flowers after September 30. Therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the fourth proviso of § 301.48, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], it is ordered that the restrictions on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables imposed by § 301.48–5 under Notice of Quarantine No. 48, revised effective January 14, 1943, be removed effective on and after September 9, 1943, and that the restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers imposed by § 301.48–6 under said quarantine, revised effective March 24, 1942, be removed effective on and after October 1, 1943. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in § 301.48–5 from October 16 to September 9, 1943, and as to cut flowers, provided for in § 301.48–6, from October 16 to October 1, 1943, and applies to this season only.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR § 301.48.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of September 1943.

P. N. ANNAND,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 9, 1943, 3:21 p. m.; 8 F. R. 12503.]

B. E. P. Q. 529 Effective September 10, 1943

(Supersedes B. E. P. Q. 499 and its various supplements)

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

TREATMENTS USED AS A BASIS OF CERTIFICATION UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

The quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle and regulations supplemental thereto provide that treatments which give appropriate safeguards may be used as a basis of certifying products regulated under the quarantine. Many different materials and procedures may be used to remove or make innocuous infestations of the Japanese beetle that may be in the products offered for movement. The effectiveness of these various materials and procedures differs with

the product, the season of the year, and climatic conditions that may exist when they are applied. Because of this wide variation, and in order to permit the freest possible use of the various treatments and to take advantage of new facts as promptly as they are developed, it is desirable that modification be made in the system followed in the past of delaying use of specific treatments until they have been formally authorized. Inspectors will be currently instructed on the treatments that may be used as a basis of certification. They will also be instructed on their range of applicability, the exact details on the dosage, exposure interval, temperature, and other requirements needed to assure elimination of infestation, as well as data on the reaction of commodities to treatments when these are available. The instructions here issued give general information about the treatments, the uses of which are authorized.

All treatments must be made under the observation of a Department inspector, who will ascertain that all treatment requirements have been met and then issue certification for shipment, provided the materials are protected from reinfestation as may be required.

Treatments have been determined on the basis of their efficiency in destroying Japanese beetle infestations. These treatments have had limited tests with respect to injury to plants or products that may be thus treated, and injury may occur to some plant materials. It is therefore understood that no liability shall attach either to the U. S. Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in the event of injury to either plants or products. In the absence of available information as to injury, the owner should ascertain information as to possible injury to a specific lot of plant products by making test treatments of small lots in advance of applying the treatment to large lots.

The inspector's relation to treatments that may be applied as a basis for certification of any material restricted by the quarantine is to supply full information concerning them and to see that the work is carried out as required to assure elimination of infestation. The owner or shipper should recognize this and understand that he is to furnish the equipment and materials used for applying the treatments which are carried out under the observations of the inspector. The owner or shipper must assume all risk of injury to the equipment and responsibility for personal injuries to all individuals other than Department employees.

§ 301.48b *Administrative instructions to inspectors on treatments used as a basis of certification under the Japanese beetle quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48, and §§ 301.48–5–6–7, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Quarantine No. 48 and Regulations 5, 6, and 7 of the Rules and Regulations suplemental thereto], inspectors are authorized to certify regulated articles when treated under their observation in accordance with instructions issued to them. Treatments are provided for four classes, as follows:

1. *Treatment of soil in absence of plants.*—Any surface soil or soil in bulk may be treated, provided it is friable, and provided the treating material can be applied safely and under conditions which will assure that various stages of the Japanese beetle that may be included in such soil will be rendered innocuous. The following kinds of materials may be used in applying such treatment: Carbon disulphide, lead arsenate, methyl bromide, methyl bromide solution, and naphthalene.

2. *Treatment of soil about roots of plants before digging.* Soil of any type may be treated, provided it is friable and provided the treatment can be applied so as to render stages of the Japanese beetle on parts of soil that may adhere to roots of the plant innocuous. The following materials may be used in such treatments: Carbon disulphide, lead arsenate, and methyl bromide.

3. *Treatment of soil about roots of plants after digging.*—Soil of any type may be treated, provided it is friable, and provided that conditions under which the treating material is used will render stages of the Japanese beetle that may be in the soil innocuous. The use of the following materials for such treatments is authorized: Carbon disulphide, hot water, paradichlorobenzene, methyl bromide, and ethylene dichloride.

4. *Treatment of fruits and vegetables.*—Fruits and vegetables may be treated with fumigants under conditions that will assure that any stages of the Japanese beetle that may be included in the product are rendered innocuous. In applying these treatments it is important that the chamber in which the treatment is applied is constructed in a manner to assure that the fumigant will be effective. The following materials may be used for fumigation: Carbon disulphide, ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, hydrocyanic acid gas, and calcium cyanide.

This revision of § 301.48b [B. E. P. Q. 499, as amended] supersedes all previous instructions to inspectors on the treatment of plants, fruits, vegetables, and soils under the Japanese beetle quarantine.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR § 301.48 and §§ 301.48–5–6–7.)

Information in reference to approved treatments will be supplied to pest control officials and interested parties by inspectors or may be obtained by addressing inquiries to:

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,
503 Main Street,
East Orange, New Jersey.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of September 1943.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 10, 1943, 11:25 a. m.; 8 F. R. 12503.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

B. E. P. Q. 531

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS MODIFIED—HARVESTING SEASON EXTENDED

§ 301.64–5d *Administrative instructions modifying the restrictions of the Mexican fruitfly quarantine by extending the harvesting season on grapefruit and oranges.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the third proviso of § 301.64 [Notice of Quarantine No. 64] and the proviso of § 301.64–5 (a), Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, § 301.64–5 (a) [paragraph (a) of regulation 5] is hereby modified to extend the harvesting season for grapefruit to the close of June 15, for the year 1944, and for oranges throughout the year 1944; provided that sterilization of the fruits as a condition of interstate movement will be required as provided in § 301.64–4 (e) [paragraph (e) of regulation 4] in the event that infestations should develop to such an extent, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau, as to involve risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly. This modification applies to the entire regulated area in Texas and has been made on the determination that no increased risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly is involved.

Under this modification the host-free period will not apply to oranges during 1944 and for grapefruit will begin June 16, 1944, and continue through August 31, 1944, inclusive.

The regulation governing the host-free period originally provided for closing the harvesting season for oranges and grapefruit on April 30, in all regulated areas, except the counties of Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb, in which the grapefruit harvesting season closed the last day of February.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR § 301.64 and §§301.64–4–5.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 23d day of September 1943.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 28, 1943, 4:38 p. m.; 8 F. R. 13281.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

B. E. P. Q. 523, Supplement No. 2 Effective August 25, 1943

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINE NOTICES

QUANTITY LIMITS FOR PLANTS IMPORTED FOR PROPAGATION PURPOSES SUSPENDED

Under present-day conditions little opportunity is afforded permittees to import the yearly quantity limits of plants authorized in B. E. P. Q. 523, Supplement No. 1, effective January 16, 1943. In view of this situation the yearly quantity limits are temporarily suspended, effective August 25, 1943, until further notice.

Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, § 319.37–14a (*Administrative instructions; limitations on special-permit plant material entered for propagation under § 319.37–14*) [P. Q. C. A. 278, revised, July 14, 1931] as amended May 11, 1942, and January 16, 1943, by B. E. P. Q. 523 and Supplement No. 1, is hereby amended further, effective August 25, 1943, by suspending temporarily and until further notice the quantity limits specified in § 319.37–14a as amended.

(7 CFR § 319.37–14; sec. 7, 37 Stat. 317; 7 U. S. C. 160.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of August 1943.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 16, 1943, 11:17 a. m.; 8 F. R. 11325.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., July 20, 1943.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed revision of Federal Quarantine Order No. 72, white-fringed beetle, from which it will be seen that the certification requirements referred to therein shall remain in effect until further modified or revoked. Postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, P. L. and R.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO POTATO REGULATIONS

B. E. P. Q.—Potato Regulations

Revision of Regulation 7
Effective September 1, 1943

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 321—RESTRICTED ENTRY ORDERS

Subpart—Foreign potatoes

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Amendment No. 4 of regulation 7, effective June 15, 1943, withdrew authorization for the entry of potatoes from the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, on account of the danger of introducing the potato weevil, *Epicaerus cognatus* Sharp, and at the same time authorized entry of potatoes from the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, field examinations there having indicated the absence of this potato pest and other injurious insect pests and potato diseases which are the subject of these regulations. On the basis of similarly favorable reports from surveys made in the States of Chiapas, Jalisco, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi, provision is now made by further amendment of regulation 7 for potato importations from these four States. As a further measure of protection the certificate of inspection referred to in regulation 5 will be required with importations of potatoes from Mexico.

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159), § 321.8 of the subpart entitled, "Foreign Potatoes" of Part 321, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (regulation 7 of the rules and regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, effective March 1, 1922, as amended June 15, 1943), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

§ 321.8 *Special provision for the importation of potatoes from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, and Sonora, Mexico, and the Northern Territory of Baja California, Mexico, into the United States.*—Potatoes may be imported from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts, free of any restrictions whatsoever, until otherwise ordered, under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912.

Importations from the State of Sonora, Mexico, will be permitted to enter through the ports of Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Ariz., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit; importations from the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi, Mexico, will likewise be permitted to enter through these ports and, in addition, through the ports of Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, and El Paso, Tex., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

Importations from the Northern Territory of Baja California, Mexico, will be permitted to enter through the ports of Calexico and San Ysidro, Calif., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

Importations of potatoes thus authorized entry from Mexico shall be in compliance with the provisions of §§ 321.2 to 321.7 inclusive [regulations 1 to 6], of the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States.

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 1, 1943.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159; 7 CFR § 321.1.)

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of August 1943. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were transmitted by the Department of State, with appropriate instructions, to American Diplomatic and Consular Officers in Bermuda, Canada, and Mexico.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 28, 1943, 11:36 a. m.; 8 F. R. 11889.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES, AS AMENDED (T. D. 38695, T. D. 39211, T. D. 44162, T. D. 48693, AND T. D. 50889), FURTHER AMENDED (T. D. 50924))

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1943.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of amendment No. 5 to regulation 7 of the rules and regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective on and after September 1, 1943, is published for the information and guidance of collectors of customs and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

W. R. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 465, Supplement No. 2 September 16, 1943

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

IMPORTATION OF COTTON, COTTONSEEDS, AND PLANTS PROHIBITED ORDER NO. 46 OF JANUARY 9, 1943

Foreign Commerce Weekly for June 14, 1943, reports that raw cotton, cottonseeds, plants, and their containers, including earth or compost, are prohibited entry into French Equatorial Africa for importation, storage or transit, except by the Service of Cotton Selection, to prevent introduction of "Wilt."

Cottonseeds imported by the Service of Cotton Selection may enter only through the port of Pointe-Noire and the river port of Brazzaville, and must be sealed in sacks and accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by the Phytopathologic Service attesting that the seeds have been disinfected at the time of departure. Such certificates are to be countersigned by the consular agent of the country of origin in French Equatorial Africa.

S. A. ROHWER,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised,
Supplement No. 5

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

SEPTEMBER 28, 1943.

According to Notification No. F. 16-5 (1)/43-A., the Department of Education, Health, and Lands of the Government of British India has promulgated an order for the purpose of prohibiting, regulating, and restricting the import of live fungi into British India, as follows:

"1. In this order, fungus means any living fungus in culture media or on living plants or any fungus spores or mycelium intended to be so cultured, but excludes dried specimens not intended to be so used.

"2. No fungus shall be imported into British India unless—

(a) It is consigned to the Imperial Mycologist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; or

(b) It is accompanied by a special permit, in accordance with the form set forth in the Schedule of this order, authorizing such importation issued by the Imperial Mycologist:

Provided that a permit shall not be refused in respect of any fungus which is not, in the opinion of the Imperial Mycologist, likely to cause infection to any crop.

"3. This order shall come into force with effect from the 1st September 1943."

S. A. ROHWER,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

MODIFICATION OF OREGON STATE PLANT QUARANTINE NOTICE OF AUGUST 21, 1942

The list of plant quarantines previously established by the State of Oregon and published in the Postal Bulletin of August 21, 1942, and on pages 12 to 16 of the September 1942 Supplement to the Postal Guide has been revised and postmasters are requested to see that the copies of this list on file in their offices are corrected to show:

(a) That the following State quarantines have been repealed: Satin moth (par. 5); potato tuber moth (par. 8); tomato pin worm (par. 12); and peach mosaic (par. 15). These quarantines have been discontinued and are no longer in effect.

(b) That the following additional areas have been brought under quarantine on account of the oriental fruit moth (par. 7): The entire State of *Oklahoma* and in *California*, the entire counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and all that portion of Santa Barbara County south of the first standard parallel north San Bernardino base line.

(c) That the following additional areas have been brought under quarantine on account of the European corn borer (par. 11): In *Iowa*, the counties of Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Muscatine, Scott, Van Buren, Wapello, and Washington and in *Missouri*, the counties of Audrain, Clark, Franklin, Jefferson, Knox, Lewis, Lincoln, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, St. Louis, Scotland, Shelby, and Warren.

Postmasters will please make the necessary corrections and be guided accordingly.

(Postal Bulletin No. 18618, July 9, 1943.)

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1943, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Antonio Gutierrez	Calexico, Calif.	19 pomegranates	$1.00
Henry A. Dodge	San Ysidro, Calif.	28 lily bulbs	2.50
Concepcion C. Reyes	do	1 mango	.50
Corrine Alvarez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Aurora Navarro	do	5 mangoes	2.50
Jose Ruiz	do	2 mangoes	1.00
A. Wilson	do	1 mango	1.00
Stella Mavas	do	3 mangoes	1.50
P. Casillas	do	1 mango	.50
D. de la Rosa	do	do	.50
V. Macias	do	5 mangoes	2.50
Mary Yepiz	do	1 mango	.50

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Lupe R. Quinoz	San Ysidro, Calif.	3 mangoes	$1.50
Miguel Rodriguez	do	6 mangoes	3.00
Nellie Delgado	do	3 mangoes	1.50
C. Garcia	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Ben Gonzales	do	12 mangoes	.60
Matilde Ramirez	do	3 mangoes	1.50
Zeferina Valdez	Brownsville, Tex.	1 avocado	1.00
Carmen Martinez	do	2 apples	1.00
Margarito Solis Aranjo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Felicitas Lucie de Soto	do	1 apple	1.00
Paula Arenas	do	10 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Zenida Aguilar	do	1 avocado	1.00
Isidra Bernal	Del Rio, Tex.	8 cacti plants	1.00
Maria Reyes de Sanchez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Josephine Hinojosa	do	26 nodes sorghum cane	1.00
Josefa Morua	do	1 quince	1.00
H. Simmons	do	2 plants	1.00
Sarah Bryght	do	1 plant	1.00
Socarro Camarillo	do	5 avocados	1.00
Lupe Vasquez	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1 mango	1.00
Enriqueta Esquivel	do	1 pear	1.00
Mariano Hernandez Morelos	do	2 avocados	1.00
Isidoro Guajardo	do	1 avocado	1.00
Manuel Garza	do	6 plants	1.00
Maria de la Luz Rubio	do	1 mango	1.00
Amanda Pani	do	1 plant	1.00
Priscilliano Coronado	do	1 mango	1.00
Rosa Madrid de Valez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Joan Camarinos	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Eloise Olivares	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Oralie Espinoza	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Daria de del Toro	do	6 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Julia Lopez-Arredondo	do	1 avocado and 3 pomegranates.	1.00
Santos Felix del Rio	do	2 avocados	1.00
Jose Angel Garcia	do	1 apple	1.00
Guadalupe O. Castillo	do	2 avocado seeds and 8 plants	1.00
Elvira de la Garza	do	8 plants	1.00
Rosa Borrego Debereles	do	4 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Dora Allen	El Paso, Tex.	2 oranges	1.00
Paz Espinosa	do	9 doz. gardenias	2.00
Dolores Nieto	do	2 peyote plants	1.00
Mrs. Aline Renaud	do	4 avocados	1.00
Angelina Rodriguez	do	1 mango	1.00
Cruz Rodriguez	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Mary Daniels	do	10 mangoes	2.50
Harold Turley	do	25 lbs. pears and 30 lbs. peaches.	2.50
Maria de Garza	do	3 plants	1.00
B. A. Holguin	do	1 lb. acorns	1.00
Maria Ornelas	do	4 guavas and 1 sweet lime	1.00
Lorenza Orantes de la Paz	do	1 quince and 2 guavas	1.10
Pedro Alanis	Hidalgo, Tex.	2 mangoes	1.00
Rueben Ramirez	do	1 avocado	1.00
P. Ramirez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Juan Alvarado	do	1 pear	1.00
Delfa Huerta	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria de los Santos Compean	do	4 plums	1.00
Francisca Chavez	do	1 mango	1.00
Maurica Leal	do	do	1.00
Sebastian Tovar	do	4 mangoes and 2 pomegranates.	1.00
Rosa Herrera	do	1 plant	1.00
Jose Martinez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Evangelina Guerra	do	2 pears	1.00
Carolina Gonzalez	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Edwigis Davila	do	48 avocados	2.40
Carmen Cantu	do	1 mango	1.00
Frank Guerra	do	do	1.00
Pedro Martinez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Rodolfo Murillo	do	5 avocado seeds	1.00
Willie Dickens	do	6 grapefruits	1.00
Manuel Garza Durante	do	3 apples and 12 peaches	1.00
Maria Mena	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Mrs. Carrie Schoembohm	do	3 quince	1.00
Adelfa Rodriguez	do	4 avocados	1.00
Hipolito Pruneda	do	4 pears	1.00
Dora B. Garza	do	1 mango	1.00
Argelita Farias	do	1 peach	1.00
Esteban Jasso	do	7 avocados	1.00
Marcelina Requena	do	6 avocados	1.00
Isabel Compean	do	8 avocados	1.00
Estafana Solis	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria del Tijerina	do	1 avocado, 1 peach and 1 orange.	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Anna Garza	Hidalgo, Tex	1 avocado	$1.00
Maria Olivarez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Bruna Mata	do	1 guava	1.00
Juanita Garza	do	2 avocados	1.00
Miguel Gomez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Eufemia Sanchez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Rosa Garcia	do	2 peaches	1.00
Marcus Norvell	Laredo, Tex	3 mangoes	1.00
Wendel Phillips	do	7 cacti	2.00
R. A. Purgeson	do	12 cacti, 4 mangoes and 3 avocados.	2.00
Mrs. R. W. Preslar	do	25 geranium cuttings, 2 gardenia cuttings, 1 jasmine and 2 plants.	2.00
Maria G. Galvanda Cadena	do	3 avocados	1.00
Juan Guerra	do	1 quince	1.00
Carlos Leal	do	10 avocados	2.00
V. A. Montalvo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Epifania Martinez	do	8 plants, 2 limes, and 1 avocado.	1.00
Jesus Rodriguez	do	18 avocados	1.00
Maria Chapa	do	6 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Lila Lopez	do	5 plants	1.00
Estanislo Tercero	Presidio, Tex	5 pomegranates	1.00

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